

the fruits of the war Japan's statesmen are understood to fear reopening the question in view of the possibility that she may be compelled to revise her claims made at Versailles.

In this connection it is recalled that Secretary of State Hughes has insisted in all his public statements that the United States has not sacrificed any rights it may have obtained because of its participation in the war and as one of the co-victors over Germany. The fact that the United States has not ratified the treaty of Versailles, giving Shantung to Japan, nor has approved the mandates by which Japan acquired the former German islands in the Pacific north of the equator necessarily leaves all these questions open.

The letter addressed by Secretary Hughes to the Chinese Minister in Washington last Friday, in which he reiterated the principle of the open door and insisted that this country never had entered into any arrangement which recognized the special interests of any nation in China, indicates a bias which is not being overlooked by the Japanese observers.

From the outset of his administration President Harding and his Secretary of State have recognized the magnitude of the Pacific problem and the necessity of solving it so that the recurring possibilities of war in that region might be removed.

In order to arrive at the present situation much of a preliminary nature had to be done. The unsatisfactory peace arrangements at Versailles—a peace which the Senate refused to approve—had left the world in disorder, and the United States found itself in a state of "splendid isolation" which was distinctly dangerous. A League of Nations had been formed which assumed to exercise super-governmental functions, and which was disposing of the territories of the world under the guise of mandates without consulting the American Government. The United States remained in a state of war with Germany while its rights were recognized nowhere.

The balance of power had been disturbed by the creation of a huge vacuum, which once represented Germany and Russia, and into this vacuum world values whirled with resulting chaos.

Work for Hughes and Harvey.

It was to grapple with this problem that Mr. Hughes assumed the office of Secretary of State. George Harvey was accredited as Ambassador to London with the view of conducting the personal negotiations with the representatives of the British and other allied Governments that might be necessary.

The first step was the declaration of the retention of American rights growing out of the war in the identical notes addressed to the Powers, which stripped off the camouflage clustering about Japan's claim to exclusive jurisdiction over the Island of Yap. The next steps were:

Public disapproval of the League of Nations through Ambassador Harvey, support of the allied Powers in the German reparations settlement, the decision to participate in the deliberations of the allied Supreme Council and accomplishment of the peace with Germany by Congressional resolution.

During all this time the Government of the United States has been meeting each problem as it arose, but with the view of a larger settlement in the end.

It is now an open secret that the time when this aim was nearing accomplishment it was threatened with destruction by the proposal to renew the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which public sentiment of this country has regarded with ill-concealed suspicion. It was recognized as a bar to any agreement to disarmament and out of harmony with the purposes of this Government relative to a new association of nations to be guided by international law administered through the medium of a world court.

This immediate problem was forced to a focus by the conference which the British Government has been holding with its dominion Premiers. Ambassador Harvey, in his Fourth of July speech, made it clear that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was regarded as a dangerous move so far as international peace is concerned. He boldly called attention to the danger existing in the Pacific and hinted at the solution which the President aims to procure through the international conference.

London Lifts Lid on News.

While the State Department has been extremely reticent before to-day concerning the informal negotiations that have been in progress, the news despatches from London, declaring Premier Lloyd George expected to be able to make an important announcement to Parliament on Monday following receipt of information from the United States, Japan and China, forced the acknowledgment that "very informal conversations" had been in progress. It is evident that this premature London announcement interfered with what was going on. It was the President's announcement that this time.

As President Harding's foreign policy is unfolding it is clear that he and Secretary Hughes have a far reaching constructive programme in mind. It involves not only repair of the shreds and patches of the treaty negotiated at Versailles, but it embraces world politics on a magnificent scale. Much of the seeming slowness of the Administration to show its hand has been due to the necessity of moving cautiously so that faulty construction of the edifice might not result from carelessness in building the foundation. The President and Secretary Hughes have bided their time and have now acted with boldness and precision.

While Great Britain's acceptance of the invitation would not mean that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is abandoned, it is believed here that the latest developments augur in that direction.

In this connection considerable importance attaches to the apparent approach of peace in Ireland, giving the British Government a free hand at home in building a policy which shall take into consideration that the future peace of the world for many years to come depends on a wise policy on the part of the English speaking peoples—a policy with which the Harding Administration is in full accord.

MONROE DOCTRINE LAUDED.

San Salvador, July 10.—The usefulness of the Monroe Doctrine in the fight by democratic republics against monarchism and imperialism was praised by the avant Francisco Cavidia in a speech delivered at the National University, San Salvador, which cheered by the gathering which included many diplomats, and was congratulated by the American Minister.

LONDON TIMES SAYS BRITAIN WILL ACCEPT

Calls Harding's Proposal Timely and Momentous for All Humanity.

HARVEY NOTE BEARER

Ambassador Visits Lloyd George and the Dominion Premiers to Explain.

MAKES POINTS ALL CLEAR

Much Interest in Statement Which Is to Be Made To-day in Parliament.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 11 (Monday).—In an editorial this morning on the disarmament question, the London Times says there can be no doubt that President Harding's conference proposal "will be gladly and promptly accepted by the British Government with the full concurrence of the Dominions in the spirit in which it has been made."

The paper urges caution and perspicacity in the preparation of the agenda for the conference and in the preliminary negotiations of agreed solutions to every principal point on the agenda, declaring:

"Only when such solutions have been found should a conference be formally convened. Otherwise it may fail, and its failure might well be the prelude to disaster. But given prudence and careful respect for legitimate susceptibilities, given an entire subordination of personal and personal ambitions to the great object in view, it may, and should succeed, to the great benefit of humanity at large."

Warning in Paris Conference.

In this connection the Times says: "The course of the peace conference at Paris may, in some respects, serve as a warning and deterrent."

Alluding to President Harding's statement as a "momentous and timely" one, the paper declared it opens a new and hopefully fruitful phase of the Pacific problem, adding:

"The task of the proposed conference will be as delicate, and unless discarding all preconceptions as dangerous as any that any conference ever essayed to discharge. Not even the Peace Conference at Paris had to face issues vaster or fraught with greater possibilities of good and evil to the world."

Referring further to the Paris Conference, the Times continues: "Its lack of method, its practice of approaching haphazard most complicated problems and its error in allowing the heads of governments to address themselves first hand to matters that ought to have been carefully threshed out in advance by expert subordinates, made it a byword among all who understand the importance of sound method and careful procedure."

Premiers With Lloyd George.

Noting that the Dominion Premiers were guests for the week end of Premier Lloyd George at Chequers Court, the Times says it can hardly be supposed they had no inkling of the imminence of President Harding's initiative, and that they did not discuss among themselves the expediency of a Pacific conference. It adds:

"If in any respect the information at their disposal was faulty, it may well have been corrected by the arrival of the American Ambassador in the courtyard of the afternoon, doubtless as bearer of the official proposals from the President. If this is so, the arrival of the proposals was especially timely, for it may have served to preclude misapprehensions into which the Prime Minister and his dominion colleagues might otherwise have fallen in consequence of inadequate information with regard to the position of the United States."

"Now there can, fortunately, be no danger that any statement the Prime Minister may make to-day in the House of Commons will be made without full knowledge of the true position."

ACCUSED CREW TO RETURN.

Charges of Sabotage on the Pocahontas Said to Be Vague.

NAPLES, July 10.—The crew of the American steamer Pocahontas, which arrived here Monday after a voyage of more than a month from New York, during which there was continual friction between the officers and the men, will be returned to the United States by the steamer Argentina which sails on Tuesday.

The captain of the Pocahontas has accused the crew of sabotage, and charges of cruelty were filed by the crew against the captain. The case has been investigated by the American Consul, but it was said to-day that the officers of the Pocahontas had been unable to designate the members of the crew alleged to be responsible for the acts of sabotage charged against the men during the voyage.

TO START CUBAN HIGHWAY.

President Zayas to Inaugurate Work on System August 1.

HAVANA, July 10.—President Zayas is expected to leave about August 1 for Santiago de Cuba to inaugurate work on a system of national highways that will connect the capital and the principal interior cities.

The name of Major-Gen. George W. Goethals, who visited Cuba last month, was mentioned at that time in connection with the selection of a chief of operations for the highway project.

PINEAPPLES SHIPPED HERE.

HAVANA, Cuba, July 10.—Cuba's pineapple crop for this year is estimated at 900,000 crates, valued at \$4,500,000 by port officials, who base their figures on records shipped from Havana. More than 100,000 crates have been exported over the ferry ships running between Cuba and Florida, while about 100,000 crates have been shipped to New York.

STRANDED VESSEL FLOATED.

NANTUCKET, Mass., July 10.—The shipwrecked steamship Graywren, which went ashore Saturday forenoon one mile west of Borton Shoal in Nantucket Sound, was floated late yesterday with the assistance of the Coast Guard cutter Ambush. She was undamaged and proceeded under her own power.

HAYWOOD ARRANGES WORLD CONGRESS OF RED WORKERS

Marine and Transport Men to Meet in Petrograd in August—Manifesto Issued for All Laborers to Unite on Revolutionary Front.

By the Associated Press.

RIGA, Latvia, July 10.—The Moscow Ivestia announces that the International Congress of Marine and Transport Workers, which will aim for control during "the downfall of capitalism," is to meet in Petrograd in August. Arrangements have been made for the congress by a committee which includes William D. Haywood, secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World; Crosby of the American Union of Stokers, and Tom Barker of the South American Sailors' Union.

A manifesto calling upon all laboring people of the world "to unite in a common revolutionary front" and to keep in close touch with the Communist parties, has been sent abroad by wireless by the Congress of Red Trade Unions, now meeting in Moscow.

Haywood, according to the Ivestia,

was one of the speakers at the recent unveiling of the statue in memory of John Reed, the American Communist who died from typhus in Russia in 1920. Fears that the outbreak of Asiatic cholera in Russia may develop into a repetition of the epidemic of 1891 are expressed by Dr. Semashko, Commissary of Public Health of Soviet Russia, writing in the Ivestia. He says the cholera has developed into an epidemic of large proportions and that the sanitary state of the country is most alarming.

Several cases supposed to be cholera, which were discovered in Valk, Estonia, have turned out not to be that disease, according to the Lettish Consul at Valk. The Consul telegraphed his Government to-day that a bacteriological examination had given a negative result. Precautions, however, are being taken to prevent the spread of the plague from Russia to the Baltic States.

DOMINION PREMIERS GRATIFIED BY ACTION

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France's hands and France would look complacently upon Japan's hegemony in that part of Siberia which might be freed of Bolshevism.

So far as it is possible to learn of this plan the French agents in the Near East never got to the stage of a formal agreement between the two governments. But with France in the conference and the entire weight of the British Empire and the dominions leaning toward an entirely different settlement in the Far East, in which every nation will have equal rights, privileges and opportunities, it is considered here to-night that neither France nor Japan can afford to stand in the way.

HARDING TOLD ABOUT PREMIERS' ATTITUDE

Beneficial Results Expected From Action by U. S.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, July 10.—The Press Association says it has learned that as a result of the discussions in the Imperial conference, Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, on behalf of the conference, made a communication to President Harding through the American Ambassador, and to Japan and China.

It is confidently expected, says the statement, that "very beneficial results will follow the prompt action now taken by the American President."

The American Ambassador, George Harvey, was a visitor at Chequers Court to-day, reaching the Prime Minister's country home in the afternoon, and it is assumed there has been a discussion of the subject by Mr. Lloyd George, Ambassador Harvey and the Premier of the overseas dominions, who are spending the week-end with the Premier.

The British press and public lately have begun to realize that there are more grave difficulties in the way of renewal of the Anglo-Japanese treaty than they had supposed prior to the meeting of the dominion Premiers here, and there was a growing nervous apprehension that this question was tending to endanger retention of American friendship. This apprehension became distinctly observable in the changing direction of newspaper comment, where new doubts were arising and questions were being asked as to whether it was worth while to lose American for the sake of Japanese friendship.

Apart from all these considerations there remained the question of finance. The Government and people alike earnestly desire retrenchment, and it has been recognized that nothing would be so conducive to retrenchment as an agreement among the nations to limit armaments.

The overseas dominions have an equal interest with the mother country in this matter, and the meetings of the Imperial conference revealed little disposition on the part of the dominions to provide the necessary large sums as contributions to Imperial defence measures if they could by any means be avoided.

The fact that China will be invited to participate in the negotiations apparently has given the greatest satisfaction generally.

349 TOWNS GET WAR CROSSES.

Wrecked Municipalities in Department of the Somme.

AMIENS, France, July 10.—Three hundred and forty-nine municipalities in the Department of the Somme which were damaged, devastated or entirely destroyed during the war were awarded the War Cross in a ceremonial here yesterday. The presentations were made by Minister of War Barthou, assisted by Marshal Foch.

The United States was represented by Col. T. Bentley Mott, military attaché at the American Embassy.

'Hands Off,' Orangemen's Attitude to Conference

BELFAST, July 10.—It is a case of "hands off" with Orangemen on the Lloyd George-De Valera conference, declared John Gordon of the Ulster Ministry in a speech at Larne, County Antrim, to-day. Mr. Lloyd George might be prepared to enter into conference with De Valera to settle affairs in Ireland, said Mr. Gordon, but Orangemen had settled the affairs of Ulster, and to Messrs. Lloyd George and De Valera they said "hands off."

DE VALERA TO MEET PREMIER THIS WEEK

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to carry out her part of the truce. A score of recruits for the Royal Irish Constabulary were ready last night to go to Dublin were held in England and an order was issued cutting off recruiting for all forces in Ireland except the Dublin metropolitan police, which is purely Irish and mostly made up of men in Sinn Fein. The order stopping recruiting for the auxiliary forces and the Royal Irish Constabulary came at a moment when that recruiting was most brisk, many men demobilized from the defence force following the settlement of the coal strike seeking further service in Ireland.

SEES GREAT EMPIRE IN IRISH COMPROMISE

Toronto Editor Says Proposal Will Hit Dominions.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

TORONTO, July 10.—L. Murray Crawford, editor of the Toronto Statesman, speaking here to-day before a gathering of Irish freedom advocates, predicted that if Ireland is forced to accept any compromise which will satisfy English statesmen the result in reality will be "the establishment of an empire stronger than any the world has yet seen, and which will form the basis of the United States and other countries the great problem of the future in the maintenance of world freedom and world peace."

He declared that the proposed settlement would prove disappointing to the people of the self-governing British dominions, since such a settlement, while meaning the pacification of the Irish, would also have a far greater significance, since it would mean chiefly the reconstruction of the British Empire "on lines that would arrest the national evolution toward complete sovereignty, which is the natural and inevitable tendency of self-government in the dominions."

"If Ireland is forced to accept such a compromise as is offered to her by these imperialists her action will lend tremendous moral weight to the designs of the imperialists, who are seeking to end movements for independence in the dominions by the establishment of a single empire state, of which Canada and the other dominions will form component parts and in which they will be merged and relinquish their claims to independent sovereignty."

FRENCH LEGAL MISSION BACK.

Reaches Paris After Being Withdrawn From Leipzig.

PARIS, July 10.—The French Mission, headed by M. Mattre, Attorney-General of the French Court of Appeals, which has been in Leipzig attending the trials of German officers charged with acts in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, returned to Paris this afternoon.

It was announced by the French Government a few days ago that it had informed its allies of withdrawal of this mission.

CHINESE MINISTER PRAISES U. S. STAND

Calls Secretary Hughes's Note Gratifying in Regard to 'Open Door.'

SOUND POSITION TAKEN

Envoy Says Signing of Lansing-Ishii Agreement Left Situation Cloudy.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The recent declaration of the intention of the United States to continue its support of the open door in China was commended to-night by Siao Ke Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister.

In a statement which contained the text of notes exchanged between his Government and the State Department the Minister declared it "was gratifying to note," from Mr. Hughes's reply, "the renunciation of the open door policy in China," and that the position of the American Government "was sound and can hardly be shaken."

The statement contained the following note addressed to the Secretary of State on June 21:

"I have the honor to inform you that on the 8th of January last an agreement was made between the Ministry of Commerce of the Chinese Government and the American Government, for the erection and operation, as a joint enterprise of the Chinese Government and the American company, of stations for wireless communication."

"Against this agreement protests were presented to my Government by certain government, claiming that by granting to the American company the right of participation with the Chinese Government in wireless communications the rights of their nationals secured under prior contracts were violated."

"In a recent conversation with you on the subject I understood from you that the American Government could not admit the validity of such claims by reason of their contravening the treaty rights of American citizens in China and the principle of the open door."

"My Government is informed that these governments have explained their views to you, and, therefore, instructs the Chinese Government to accept a declaration of the American Government to maintain its position in the matter."

The statement continued: "China welcomes Mr. Hughes's reply, which is a declaration of the policy on the part of the American Government with respect to China. Since the signing of the Lansing-Ishii agreement to some people the position of the American Government in this regard has seemed to be more or less clouded with doubts and uncertainties because no official account of the negotiations leading to the conclusion of that agreement has been published. The present declaration clears the atmosphere."

"Mr. Hughes's language is clear and explicit when he writes: 'The United States has never associated itself with any arrangement which sought to establish any special rights or privileges in China which would abridge the rights of the subjects or citizens of other friendly States, and I am happy to assure you

that it is the purpose of this Government neither to participate nor acquiesce in any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of the foreign interests any superiority of rights with respect to commercial or economic developments in designated regions of the territories of China, or which might seek to create any such monopoly or preference as would exclude other nations from undertaking any legitimate trade or industry or from participating with the Chinese Government in any category of public enterprises."

"It is gratifying to note the renunciation of the open door policy in China. It means that there are no special or superior rights or privileges claimed by any nation in any designated region of China which the American Government will recognize. The American Government having never associated itself with any such arrangement."

"It means also that the American Government will not permit its citizens or the nationals of any other country to acquire monopolistic rights in private or public enterprises in China. The position thus taken by the American Government is sound and can hardly be shaken, for all rights which foreign nations have in China are derived from treaties made between China and other countries. The 'favored nation' clause gives to the United States all the rights and privileges acquired by other countries without any further or express provisions. Under such circumstances no foreign nation has acquired any special rights in China."

POLICE ON SHIP WATCH 2 SOUGHT FOR MURDER

Will Make Arrests When Vessel Enters U. S. Waters.

HAVANA, July 10.—Four members of the Cleveland police force were on board the steamship Monterey, which left here to-day on its voyage from Vera Cruz to New York, having among its other passengers Charles Colletti and Dominio Benigno, two Italians who are wanted in Cleveland on a charge of murder. Colletti and Benigno were not in custody, but it was virtually certain that they would be arrested when the vessel reached American waters.

This state of affairs was brought about following the arrest of the two men in Mexico City on June 2 on the Cleveland charge. Efforts by the United States Government to obtain their extradition failed, the Mexican Government expelling them as "perfidious foreigners."

The American detectives took passage on the Monterey when Colletti and Benigno were placed on board at Vera Cruz. Measures were taken to prevent the deportees from landing at Havana, thus making it practically certain that they will be under arrest when the vessel reached New York.

FRENCH PENSIONS ASSURED.

Two Years Will Be Required to Handle Applications.

NANTES, France, July 10.—Two years will be required to examine and grant the 2,400,000 requests for pensions for French widows and orphans, said Andre Magnin, Minister of Pensions, speaking here to-day at the formal opening of the home for mutilated soldiers. The minister added that pension beneficiaries would suffer no loss through this delay, as all arrears would be paid.

The home for mutilated soldiers is intended especially as a permanent home for the blind, but soldiers who have lost arms or legs also will be taught trades at the institution.

SOVIETS TO LET CRANE COME HOME VIA RUSSIA

First Refused Permission to U. S. Minister to Peking.

By the Associated Press.

PEKING, July 9.—Charles R. Crane, the retiring American Minister to China, having received permission from the Soviet Government to traverse Russia on the way to the United States, is now on his way to Russia. The Soviets had at first refused permission to Mr. Crane and he changed his plans, but when the Soviets became convinced he would have no official capacity, consent was granted.

After the initial refusal, the reason for which was given as the unresponsiveness of Washington to Soviet overtures and the deportations of Russians from the United States, Mr. Crane, who had reached Chita, distributed the supplies which he had with him.

BREAD PRICES WORRY SPAIN.

Another Sharp Rise Expected After Withdrawal of Subsidy.

MADRID, July 10.—Another sharp rise in the price of bread throughout Spain is threatened owing to the decision of the Government to cease furnishing cheap wheat to millers and bakers after July 15 and to withdraw the subsidy now paid them because of the high wages being paid.

Much discontent is shown among the poorer classes over the prospect of dearer bread, especially in view of the fact that virtually every other ordinary article of food has recently risen in price.

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Heather Worsted Jersey	35.00
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Imported Silk Shantung	85.00
Imported "Glen Logan" Tweed	100.00
Imported Vicuna	135.00

Three-Piece Knicker Suits
(COAT, KNICKERS and SKIRT)

Imported Tweed	68.00
Imported "Glen Logan" Tweed	135.00

Separate Knickers

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Imported Cricket Flannel	25.00

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This fabric, while it is extremely durable, is rather loosely woven, assuring a degree of coolness and comfort, so desirable in washable knickers.

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